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CONN CENSUS



Vol. 45—No. 2

New London, Connecticut, Thursday, October 8, 1959

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Mascot Hunt Ends in Glory As Secrets Come Into Open

After three days of mad doings, another Mascot Hunt has become a matter of history, but not before members of the junior class had settled back to bask in the glory of the traditional banquet on Thursday evening in Thames dining room. Linda Michaelson, class president, presided. Among the guests seated at the head table with Linda were Miss Gertrude E. Noyes, Dean of Students; Miss Elizabeth Babbott, Sophomore Dean, and Miss Alice Johnson, Dean of Freshmen.

Following dinner, the entire class assembled in the lounge of Crozier-Williams Recreation Center, to be joined by the sophomores for a lively reconsideration of the three days' events. Carlotta Wilsen '63, and her classmates opened the affair with their new class song. The freshman class song leader and her crew of over 360 presented a striking picture indeed as they crowded into the lounge to serenade the juniors, and the applause was long and loud.

Presentation of honored guests, other than the deans, followed, with Miss Johnson of Palmer Library, Miss Voorhees of the Residence Department, Miss Taylor, Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Schafer, Miss Torrey, Miss Kaiser, and Miss Jones rising for introduction.

A welcome to the sophomores, and Pokey Reed in particular, preceded a demonstration of the junior class gift by class vice president Margie Fisher. The gift, a thermo-fax machine soon to be installed in Palmer Library, will enable students to reproduce whole pages from books or other sources when removal from the library of same is inconvenient. Other considerations for the class gift had included a contri-

more runners. Linda called for Wendy Rendell, Sandy Loving, Ellen Watson, Judy Carr, Lee Knowlton, and Sue Rosenberg to stand. Pokey promptly told them all to sit down. This was a crushing blow for the juniors who had to grin and bear it while Nicki Nichols, Sally Raymond, Elizabeth Haines, Judy MacPherson, and Ann McClaine were asked to stand. Guesses of sophomore secret committee members included Cindy Sacknoff, Ros Liston, Sally Gunn, Ellen Watson and Lee Knowlton, all of whom were told to be seated. Actual committee members included Cinny Sacknoff, Ros Liston, Ginny Wardner, Doris Ward, and Janie Weller.

Junior runners were then guessed by Pokey and her assistants: Gay Crampton, Jackie Goodspeed, Andy Chamberlain, Linda Travis, and Nancy Middlebrook. Linda had the exquisite pleasure of being able to have them sit down again and introduce the actual runners: Karin Amport, Paula Parker, Janie Evans, Beth Earle, Bunny Bertleson, and Sue Tally. All but one of the guesses for junior secret committee members were incorrect: Judy Mapes, Sheila Scranton, Ann Rubenstein, and Mel McGilvra. Gay Nathan alone was guessed. The others were Ann Decker, Linda McCormick, Brent Randolph, and M. Zahniser. Gay Nathan was Keeper of the Log for the juniors; Ros Liston for the sophomores.

Included in the logs of each class were readings of the clues. To aid the juniors in their hunt for the banner: "A bank for money and for dreams, Is what I'll always be; So rest your eyes upon Helen—And maybe you'll find me!" This was the first clue. The others followed: "The fingers

Award Application Deadline Set for November 1st

There are available to enrolled students at colleges and universities, some 900 Fulbright scholarships for study in 28 countries. The scholarships for study in Europe, Latin America, and the Asia-Pacific area include tuition, maintenance and round trip travel. In order to apply for the coming year, a student must fulfill the following requirements by November 1, 1959: 1) U. S. citizenship at the time of application, 2) a bachelor's degree or its equivalent by 1960, 3) knowledge of the language of the country where the applicant wishes to study; and 4) good health. In addition to these requirements, the student must submit a plan of study which she desires to follow. Preference is accorded to those students under 35 years of age who have not had the opportunity of living or studying abroad.

Competition for these awards ends November 1, and requests for the application forms must be submitted by October 15.

Also available at this time, subject to the same restrictions and privileges as those of the Fulbright awards, are Inter-American Cultural Convention awards. The applications for these scholarships are also due the 1st of November. For additional information on either type of scholarship, contact the head of your major department, your advisor, or write to: the Information and Counseling Division, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York or to any of the IIE's regional offices.

Talented Freshmen Praised by Critic For Musical Skill

by Genie Lombard

In Holmes Hall, Wednesday evening, this year's musical Freshmen gave a fine preview of what we hope will be coming events. On the whole the nine participants in the recital showed mastery of form, technique, and phrasing with many instances of good feeling. High points in the evening for many were Kathryn Logan's First Movement of a Suite for Unaccompanied Cello by J. S. Bach; Marcia Faney's Rondo from Clarinet Concerto by Wolfgang Mozart; and Carlotta Wilsen's *Amour, Viens Aider*, from *Samson and Delilah*, by Camille Saint-Saens. Other performers were Marcia Buerger, piano (Chopin's *Prelude*, Opus 28), Lucie Sheldon, violin (Kreisler's *Tempo di Minuetto* after Pugnani), Sarah Wood, voice (Schubert's *Death and the Maiden*), Georgia Leve, piano (Debussy's *Arabesque* in E major), Roberta Vatske, voice (Puccini's *O Mio Bambino Caro*, from *Gianni Schicchi*), Eunice Schriener, piano (Brahms's *Rhapsody in G minor*).

We hope this group, as prospective music majors, will continue to show such fine ability and we will be looking forward to hearing them again in the future.

Our thanks go to the Music Club President, Sue Kimberly, who enabled us to hear this performance.

Church Representative to UN To Speak at Vesper Service



MR. REES

Mr. Elfan Rees, D.D., a man who has dedicated his life to the aid of refugees in all parts of the world, will speak at the Sunday vesper service, October 11.

Born in Breson, Wales, in 1906, the son of a prominent theologian, Dr. Rees was graduated from Oxford University and attended Jesus College and Mansfield College. After serving as a Congregational minister for five years, he was appointed director of the South Wales Council of Social Service. Two years later, in 1936, he was also chairman of the Welsh Commission for the Care of Refugees. His projects while serving in these positions included aid in the relief of unemployed Welsh miners and in resettling over 2,000 expellees from Nazi Germany.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Rees became Senior Welfare Specialist for the Balkan Mission of UNNRRRA, traveling to Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Albania, and Czechoslovakia. At this time there were over ten million refugees in West Germany, not eligible for UN care. Dr. Rees was instrumental in relieving their situation by presenting their case before the World Council of Churches.

In 1950 our speaker became a representative of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, a joint agency of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Commission. In this capacity he has attended the yearly sessions of the UN General Assembly and pressed for continual aid to Europe's ten million refugees and to refugees in the Near East and Korea. Dr. Rees has traveled to Korea for the United Nations and the World Council of Churches.

Author of *The Refugees and the UN* and *The Century of the Homeless Man*, Dr. Elban Rees spends three months in the United States each fall to attend the sessions of the UN and thus is able to accept some speaking engagements in this area at that time.

Post Office Asks For Attention in Addressing Mail

Editor's Note:

Due to the enlarging of the Post Office and the addition of many new boxes, the following suggestions have been made to help avoid confusion:

Please ask those who write you to put your box number on each letter, and your dorm and box number on each medium or large parcel:

Miss Modene Gunch
Katharine Blunt
Connecticut College
New London, Conn.

Box 5625

Each girl has her own box and will keep the same one for four years. Everyone must pay \$1.50 each year.

Please write campus notes on fairly decent sized pieces of paper; otherwise they are hard to handle and can be misplaced or blown to the winds. Notices to be posted on the Post Office bulletin board should be neat and also of a medium size.

The mail will be put out as fast and as accurately as possible, so don't clutch. We Post Office workers are fallible, too.



bution to the college library fund and to the Burdick scholarship fund. Dean Emeritus E. Alverna Burdick retired in June of 1958 to be succeeded by Gertrude E. Noyes. It is in her honor that Burdick House, formerly East House, was named last year.

Deeming it best to proceed immediately to the guessing and reading of class runners and secret committee members, Linda Michaelson started the ball rolling with what appeared to the juniors a reasonable list of soph-

of dawn stretch to the fence!" and "13 Amendment." The juniors' clues to the sophomores were slightly more elaborate: "Find your way to old CC; Climb the scales, there you'll be; Cast your eyes inside of me; And there you'll find the clue." The second clue read "The greedy green eyes dart with ease; And swing their sights to catch the trees; Between the hand, between the breeze; Just take this clue, we aim to please." And the third: See "Mascot Hunt"—Page 6

The Byword: Balance

College is many things to many people, and you of the Class of '63 have undoubtedly been made aware of this in the past few days. And in these days of introduction, you may have noticed also that each person or organization to welcome you has stressed a different aspect of college life. This is hardly surprising; there are many sides to college, and each is rewarding unto its own. Many people will tell or have told you what to look for; what to exploit in college, and it is possible that you have as many different ideas as you do advisers.

By now, you are probably determined to get the most good out of your study program, since everyone has told you that your college studies are first and foremost, while you still have an ear cocked to find out about those weekends at Yale, or Trinity, or to discover what the Coasties are really like. There is immediately a conflict: whether to be a serious-minded student, all-out to make Dean's List, or to be a weekend butterfly and to cover as much of the local territory as possible. This is a decision that you and your temperament will make unaided—and unconsciously. Before you make up your mind to throw yourself to one extreme or the other, however, let me speak my piece about the "in-between": the student who maintains good grades and who still manages to keep in the social whirl.

Far from being mediocre, or the ever-to-be-avoided conformist who does a little of everything and does well at nothing, this in-between type of person is the one who should be admired and perhaps imitated. Chances are she is the kind of person who knows how to get the most fun out of her college days as well as how to glean a satisfying store of knowledge from her hours in the classroom. She knows when to do what; when she can afford a week-night date, and when a paper is more important than a football game. This kind of person will know another thing, most likely, and that is that not all the fun of college comes from leaving the campus, and "getting away" from all the old, dull routine. She is one of the few who realize that half of the fun of college is the being there. This is the girl who gets into an occasional bridge game, or makes a short but hilarious trip to the snack shop with "the gang," or perhaps stays up too late to finish a paper because the after-dinner bull session drifted into an absorbing discussion.

In other words, this is the girl who knows the girls she lives with; talks to them, and realizes the tremendous enjoyment of learning from others through friendship. This is not a hard thing to do, and yet it cannot be valued highly enough. People surround you in this world, like it or not, and in each person is a story; a bit of knowledge ready to be accepted, or a problem needing advice. You may never be president of your class, or head of the Student Government, but if you can talk to people, and listen to what they have to say, if you can be interested in the things others do that perhaps you haven't done, if you are willing to learn from them and to smile with them, then you have been as successful and as much of an influence as any well-known personality on campus.

There is no room for snobbery in this kind of existence. For one thing, you live too close to others to be able to ignore some of them. For another, you are in a small society, and your attitude will only come back to you twofold. Any person, in any walk of life, is worth knowing, if only for the simple reason that he is a person, and as such, a being with the potential of your own. Freshman Week can be a little like Christmas time: full of smiles, friendliness, and good will that are lost as soon as the daily routine of classes and homework start. The test of a real person is the test of durability—the capacity to retain the enthusiasm and the cheerfulness of these first few days throughout the tedious days that inevitably come at some point during the year. To you then, we say hello, good luck, and have fun. M.F.R.

ConnCensus

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New Poll Series of Student Opinions Opens in This Issue

Editor's Note:

The opinions expressed in the following poll represent free expression of the student body and do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinions of this paper.

Question:

What is your reaction to the proposed fare increase of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad?

Nancy Allen '61

I think the increase is probably necessary, but by doing so the railroad may lose a lot of passengers who would otherwise have paid willingly. I don't think that this is the answer.

Ruthie Barngrove '60

From a business point of view it is necessary. With the railroads losing money as they have been in the past due to heavy taxes on their land, a raise in fares is necessary for the railroads to survive at the present date. Until there is some way of alleviating the tax problem, raising the fares is the only thing the railroads can do.

Betsy Thompson '60

I think it's atrocious. I will try to hitch a ride whenever it's possible. If they have to up prices, they could at least improve their facilities.

Toodie Green '60

I suppose it's necessary for the railroad to operate. I'd rather have them raise the fares than have no train service.

Lois Waplington '61

It's abominable; they've been going up every year. Everything's been going up except my grades.

Ellen Goldberg '62

I think it's terrible. If they improve the service they could raise them, but until they improve it, they shouldn't raise them. They should be able to make it up on the prices they charge for food.

Suzy Tucker '61

I think it's exorbitant, but perhaps it's not their fault.

Martha Smith '62

They ought to plan bicycle roads so you don't have to take the train. I don't see why they have to make up their deficit on commuters.

Sue Snyder '61

Let's go Greyhound! They're justified or they wouldn't do it. What do you expect with private bungling enterprise.

Jennifer Dawes '62

The service is already so bad that they have no business charging more for it. By raising the rates they'll probably lose more than they are now. No one will take the train including me.

M. L. Corwin '60

I don't think I'd mind if they improved their facilities, but I would mind if there was no benefit.

Lisa Macready '60

I think it's the only way they can get out of their plight. According to The Times article, they're running at a \$7,000,000 deficit and trying to pay for 100 new cars. They still have some cars as much as 23 years old that have faulty air-conditioning.

Judy Ensign '61

I feel that rates were high enough for a 2½ hour ride to New York, but if they would discontinue service unless rates were raised, there is nothing that the passenger can do—but pay.

Julie Thayer '62

Have overnight must travel! Besides, extensive hours on the N.Y., N.H., and Hartford have become such an integral part of my college existence, that a weekend would seem out of place without its scintillating build-up. However, if the status quo continues, I can foresee many happy hours to be spent on campus here as my funds dwindle merrily away.

Sideline Sneakers



by Leslie Pomeroy '61

A cheerful welcome, or welcome back, from A.A. would hardly be appropriate now, for all of us have been back at least two weeks. Nevertheless, A.A. is glad to be back, pleased to be seeing you again, or for the first time, and delighted to have a usable Crozier-Williams Center from which to operate.

The usual fall sports, hockey and tennis, are getting under way, and swimming, the new sport on the scene, is receiving much attention. Class competition in hockey is being arranged by Wendy Gilmore. If you haven't signed up, come on out and see the games. The times will be posted on the board in Crozier-Williams. There will also be class competition in tennis this year, under the management of Judy Karr and Roz Liston. Meanwhile, back at the pool, swimming activities are being planned for the fall and winter. M. L. Corwin, head of swimming, has announced plans for competition in swimming and diving. There has also been a great deal of interest in the formation of a synchronized swimming club. If you are interested and have not signed up yet, contact M. L. Corwin.

Tentative recreational swim hours have been announced by the gym department. Monday through Friday, 4:30-5:30; Saturday and Sunday, 3:00-4:40; and Saturday evening the pool will be open for recreational swimming. Although tank suits will be available at these hours, you may wear your own suits for recreational swimming. The bowling alleys will be open weekday evenings from 8:00-10:00, Saturday evenings from 8:00-11:00, and Sunday from 3:00-4:30. Special events may be scheduled, but when nothing is scheduled on the alleys during these hours they will be open to all students. Anyone wishing to bowl must be equipped with clean soled sneakers or bowling shoes.

With all the bicycles appearing on campus, it is becoming apparent that we will need some traffic rules to insure the safety of riders and pedestrians. I would like to suggest a few rules, patterned after the traffic laws in many of our cities.

1. The street going to Crozier-Williams shall be a one-way street going north, from 9 a.m.-1 p.m., and a one-way street going south, from 1 p.m.-11 p.m. This will eliminate the possibility of head-on collisions.

2. There will be no left turns at the corner by New London Hall from 4-5 p.m. Monday-Friday during the months that have 'r' in their name.

3. There will be no parking in front of Hillyer Hall on the first Monday of every month, otherwise there will be parallel parking on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and diagonal parking Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

These rules will be upheld by the newly formed Better Operators Organization for Bicycle Safety. Violators will be prosecuted by the aforementioned B.O.O.B.S.

"A Friend to All" Meet Mr. Hedenberg A Tireless Worker

If you haven't see last year's Koine, or if you have, but have forgotten it, or if you haven't forgotten, we'd like to have you meet Mr. Hedenberg. You can meet him any time from six in the morning until five in the evening, provided you are in Hale, the Bookstore, Blackstone, the Duplicating Office, the Post Office, or Fanning and New London. These are the buildings that are under his care, either for opening and closing, or for cleaning.

A man of many talents, Mr. Hedenberg's extra-curricular activities have even included playing Santa Claus at Mary Harkness last Christmas. In what little spare time he has he likes to raise flowers, his particular interest being a rock garden behind his home.

Mr. Hedenberg's greatest delight is his family. He and Mrs. Hedenberg have been married for 48 years and plan on taking a second honeymoon to California for their 50th anniversary.

It was the Hedenberg's daughter who instigated their coming here. Six years ago Mr. Hedenberg was Superintendent in his uncle's drug mill. When his uncle retired, the Hedenberg's moved to this area to be near their daughter.

The Hedenberg's daughter teaches at Quaker Hill, is the leader of a girl scout troop, is active in the PTA, and is a member of the Sunshine Club, a group which attends to the happiness of shut-ins. She has two children of her own: a boy, attending Waterford High, and a girl who goes to Quaker Hill.

This summer, Mr. Hedenberg worked here at his duties, except for two weeks that he spent with his family at his farm in Brandon, Vermont.

Ask Mr. Hedenberg what his aim has been, and the answer will doubtless be the one he gave us, "To be a friend to all!" If you have met Mr. Hedenberg, we think you'll agree that he has succeeded.

If you haven't met him, take the time, it's a pleasure.

Modern Jazz Quartet Records Improvisation On Music Inn Volume

One of the better recent jazz record releases is Volume II of The Modern Jazz Quartet at Music Inn, with guest artist Sonny Rollins. The MJQ, one of the finest groups in the jazz field, consists of Milt Jackson on vibes, Percy Heath, bass, Connie Kay, drums, and John Lewis, the leader of the group, on piano.

The quartet does six numbers, among them two compositions by John Lewis, Festival Sketch and Midsummer, on which the cohesion and subtly exciting precision of the group are particularly apparent. Lewis and Jackson extend themselves in simultaneous improvisation, a technique all too frequently employed in jazz, which results in some magnificent counterpoint and should serve as an example for future recordings.

The serious nature of the album is abruptly altered when Sonny Rollins, playing tenor sax, joins the MJQ on two tracks, Bag Groove, written by Milt Jackson and Night in Tunisia, by Dizzy Gillespie. Sonny is in a sardonic mood, and the members of the quartet respond to his mood with warmth and humor. Bag Groove, one of the best tracks of the album, presents a memorable example of interplay between two musicians of varying temperament, in this case Rollins' parodies lightly punctuated by Lewis' graceful playing.

In spite of occasional recording difficulties, this album is excellent. It is an entirely successful musical experiment, and from it, the careful listener will derive much satisfaction and enjoyment.

Marjorie R. Dilley Discusses Africa in Lecture Series

Miss Marjorie R. Dilley, Chairman of the Department of Government, appeared as guest lecturer at the Lawrence Memorial Lecture last Thursday evening, October 1. This annual lecture was established in 1914 as a memorial to Professor Henry Wells Lawrence, Chairman of the Department of History and Government here from 1920 to 1942. The series was inaugurated to support the liberal traditions which Dr. Lawrence represented on the campus, in his life, and in his teachings. By those who knew Dr. Lawrence, he is remembered as "the embodiment of an ideal, the ideal of the liberal free mind, the independent and courageous." In keeping with this tradition, Miss Dilley, who taught last year in the University College of East Africa as a participant in the Smith-Mundt exchange program, chose to speak of her experiences during her stay at Makerere.



MISS DILLEY

Makerere College is located in Uganda, East Africa, and is supported by the government and funds from Great Britain. There are 850 students at the college, including 50 women, all of whom receive degrees from the University of London upon graduation. The student body is multi-racial, made up of Africans, Asians, Arabs, and some Europeans, most of whom are training for teaching. English is the language used at the University.

While she was at the University, Miss Dilley was a member of the Faculty of Arts and conducted classes and a seminar in American Government. Although there was little personal contact with the students because of the formal lecture type of class, Miss Dilley noticed that three favorite topics concerning the American governmental system evolved; our racial problem, our federal system, and our foreign policy. In general, the students were alert, curious, and uninhibited in asking questions.

The local political situation boiled over last year as Uganda and nearby Kampala moved toward self-government. The reports in African newspapers are selected, however, and racial problems take precedence. In this area, multi-racial establishments such as the University are new or unique. The term "Negro" is not used; the "indigenous people" are Africans. Europeans and Asians compose the other two majority groups, with the Europeans holding official positions, while the Asians, generally speaking, are engaged in business activities.

Uganda itself is governed as a territorial unit which was established by the British in agreement with other countries. Tribal loyalty remains as a dividing factor among the people. The African considers his tribal membership most important in life; the best status he can attain. There was no evidence that the students are active in politics, probably because of their caution.

Teaching in East Africa, Miss Dilley became aware of some of the misconceptions about America, three of which she noted in her lecture: 1. American Negroes are transplanted Africans who live in their own tribal organization in America; who have different foods, clothes, and their own governmental organization. 2. Each ethnic group lives separately, as do the tribes in Africa. 3. Nationality groups are represented as such in our national assembly. Accordingly, school integration is the most popular topic about America, and the Africans have difficulty in understanding the school system, not to mention bewilderment as to why the President and the Vice-President do

not force integration in the schools.

Curiosity about Russia is touched with fear, and at the same time, the Africans mistrust United States' foreign policy. They worry about economic imperialism in our relations with other countries.

By imparting these observations about the conditions she observed in Africa, Miss Dilley hopes to contribute to understanding among American students, an understanding, which, broadened, will perhaps lead the way to mutual respect and diplomatic intercourse.

Poetry Society Bids For Student Poems For New Anthology

Did you ever wonder how your poems would look in print? Did you ever yearn to see them in a publication with a nation-wide circulation? The American College Poetry Society is prepared to give you the opportunity in their second annual anthology of college poetry to be published this winter.

The contributions must, naturally, be the original work of the student (who shall retain literary right to the material). The poems, which may deal with any subject, may not exceed forty-eight lines each, nor may any student submit more than five poems. There is no monetary compensation to students for poetry which is published, however publication in such an anthology would certainly bring its own rewards.

Entries should be submitted to Alan C. Fox, Executive Secretary, The American College Poetry Society, Box 24463, Los Angeles 24, California, with the entrant's name, address, and school on each page, not later than midnight, December 1, 1959. Entries which are accepted for publication will be returned if accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, but they cannot be otherwise acknowledged. The decisions of the Society judges shall be final.

Chapel Notes

Friday, October 9 8:00 a.m.
Edie Chase '60
Monday, October 12 8:00 a.m.
Silent Meditation
Tuesday, October 13 5:20 p.m.
Hymn Sing
Thursday, October 15 5:20 p.m.
Mr. Wiles, Belief in God (3)
The Traditional Case for Theism
Friday, October 16 8:00 a.m.
Prayer Service, Gareth Griffiths '60

Senior Government Majors in Washington

Should you ever ask a devoted reader of the *New York Times* (more commonly referred to as a Government major) where she would most like to live, no doubt Washington, D. C., would be high on her list. The Government Department of Mount Holyoke has not only anticipated this question, but has aided in the establishment of a program whereby students of government may live and work in the nation's capital.

Three of us from Connecticut, along with twenty others from Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Amherst, were fortunate enough to be the recipients of the Washington Internship Program this summer. In order to become better acquainted with the inner workings of the government, each of us became "nine-to-five" working members of a particular branch of the government. Our activities in our respective offices were quite varied due to the fact that we had responsibilities of regular employees, while, at the same time, we had the diverse learning opportunities of unpaid trainees.

No two of us had identical experiences or learned the same things from those experiences. Thus, living together along with two girls from Smith, allowed us to share our many experiences and learn from each other. The dinner table at our tiny Georgetown house (oh yes, we learned to cook too) was often the center of debates and discussions that made the Senate floor look tame.

So that we may share with you the different experiences which we had while working and learning under Uncle Sam, following are brief descriptions of our respective internships: Cynnne in the Department of Agriculture, Liz in the World Bank, and Kathy in the Democratic National Committee.

Cynnne Enloe

It would be an understatement to describe my ten weeks with the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Training Division (known to government employees as "USDA, FTD") as merely interesting; they were truly eye-openers for this product of suburbia. Prior to this summer I had thought of the Department of Agriculture in terms of the Soil Bank and wheat surpluses. As a consequence of my internship I learned from the inside about the vast range of the Department's activities, and I greatly increased my appreciation of all that the Federal Government is doing to aid and educate the American farmer.

The Foreign Training Division is responsible for the programs of all the men and women brought to the United States under sponsorship of ICA, FAO, and other organizations to study our agricultural methods and thus to be of service to their own countries in their agricultural developments. With the growing importance of American foreign aid and technical assistance, the work of this division is rapidly expanding.

During the first half of my internship I worked for and learned with a group of sixteen foreign agricultural officials in a seminar in Public Administration. From the lectures I learned about administrative leadership, budgets, and internal auditing. From class and informal conversations I was given an insight into the problems confronting such newly-developing countries as Thailand, Indonesia and Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

For the remainder of the summer I worked in the Division Office, compiling data for the annual report of the Division, attending staff meetings, and having personal interviews with officials in all facets of the Foreign Agricultural Service. My supervisors and the Department's interest in acquiring young people with the actual workings of the government enabled me to learn a great deal about a government-

al activity of which I knew very little and to apply what I had learned at college as a whole to the day-to-day operations of a particular division.

Liz Stratton

My internship at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development consisted of training in the procedures, policies and problems of the Personnel Department, as well as lectures on the origin, function, policies, and nature of the World Bank. My association with the Personnel Department acquainted me with the nature of administrative work, and it was in this connection that, as papers and research projects crossed my desk, I had the opportunity to view the policies of the World Bank in operation!

During my internship, I was inspired by the spirit of international co-operation that seemed to pervade the structure and operations of the IBRD.

This institution was created in 1944 in an attempt to reconstruct the productive facilities destroyed by war, and increase the productivity in many of the less-developed areas of the world. Since 1946 when the World Bank opened its doors, the co-operation and spirit of the member nations has enabled this institution to make considerable progress toward the fulfillment of its purpose. As of March, 1958, the Bank has extended 193 loans to 46 countries for over 600 projects.

One of the most valuable experiences of the internship was meeting and talking with both the personnel and foreign trainees of the IBRD. In addition to the daily discussion on the problems encountered by the Bank in extending loans and helping the less developed nations with technical assistance programs and development banks, I attended a two week session of the Bank's General Training program. Under this program, closely allied with the Bank's technical assistance work, junior career officials from the less-developed nations are invited to the Bank for a six month period during which time they are expected to learn the finer points of the Bank, its policies and programs, and come to a better comprehension of the development problems and techniques. The main topic of the two week session was how the development problems, progress, and general nature of the American economic growth relates to the problems encountered by the less-developed nations of today. The discussions, debates, and over-coffee arguments of the various trainees were extremely lively, and for me very enlightening. Private versus Government ownership, types of aid, the effect of international politics or economic aid, and many issues were examined intensely. At these sessions I began to understand more completely the specific development problems encountered by each country as well as the different approaches that each nation and individual

may adopt to meet them. Attending this program, as well as having the opportunity to discuss the Bank policies with its personnel, gave me a more comprehensive view of the problems faced by the World Bank and the individual nations, as well as the development diema itself.

One of the most thrilling and informative of my Washington experiences was attending a press conference held by President Eisenhower. As I entered the room, newspaper men from all over the country were discussing the events of the day and the forthcoming conference, while camera men and representatives from most of the national television networks adjusted their equipment. When the President entered the room the pieces of minor chaos fell into order immediately as everyone fell silent and rose to their feet. Then the questioning began: Mr. President, what action, if any will the government take to stop the steel strike? Did Nixon's recent visit to the Soviet Union help lessen international tensions?, etc.

As I watched the dynamic, confident quality of the press actions, I could hardly believe that the uninterrupted existence of the news conference as it exists today only dates from the first days of Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency. Recalling this fact, I was led automatically to another: that this institution was not established by the Constitution, or any legal process, but came into existence informally in an attempt of the Chief Executive to inform the public of its policies. Thus, although the press has always maintained rather close relations with the President, the present existence and status of this conference is an indication of the frequently dynamic, flexible quality of our institutions. This relatively new phenomenon represents the ability of our government and the American people to place the radio, television, and press in their service. While the President informs the public, he also helps to mold their opinions, and the press, although they may appear to be an intermediary body, acts as an expression of public opinion in the tone and content of their questions. This conference is among the most influential channels of public opinion in existence today.

Kathy Cable

My job with the Democratic National Committee provided varied assignments and educational experiences. I read five newspapers from across the United States and clipped articles of local or of national significance. I learned how to approach a re-

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CAPITOL

October 7-October 10
The Bat
Vincent Price
Agnes Moorehead
Face of Fire
October 11-October 13
The Man Who Understood Women
Henry Fonda
Leslie Caron
Starting October 14
But Not For Me
Carroll Baker
Clark Gable

GARDE THEATER

October 8, October 10
Tamango
Dorothy Dandridge
Orders to Kill
Eddie Albert
October 11 - October 13
Skapegoat
Bette Davis
Alec Guinness
The Young Land
Pat Wayne
Starting October 14
The FBI Story
James Stewart

1960 Koine subscriptions will be sold October 1 to 14. Special offer—everyone who buys Koine between these dates will receive her name on the cover free of charge. Koine's special feature is more emphasis on informal rather than formal pictures.

Attention Seniors:

Those who have requested retakes for Senior Pictures, sign now in Fanning for sittings on October 14 in the Green Room. Those who have not had pictures taken: Sign up in Fanning for sittings on October 14 and bring \$3.00 for your sitting in the Green Room. Drape is provided.

Student In Russia Reviews Her Summer With Lisle Group

by Debbie Morreau '60

The Khrushchev Cultural Exchange Program established in 1958, enabled me to take part in a Student Exchange to the Soviet Union this past summer. I was a member of the Lisle Fellowship, and our group included a leader, and eleven young people from all parts of the United States. We spent forty-two days in the Soviet Union, and four days each in Prague and Warsaw. We lived in institutes and universities. We were in Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and we spent two weeks at a youth camp on the Black Sea. All

members except three of our group spoke Russian.

Contained herein is simply one person's observations on a vastly complex and bewildering experience. I will say that my ability to speak Russian enabled me to meet all types of people, and also established a genuine bond of trust and interest between the Soviet people and me. Important also was the complete freedom which we enjoyed in the Soviet Union. We were allowed to go wherever we wanted to, either in small groups or alone. We used the telephones freely, and our mail was not censored. We greatly appreciated this freedom, and I feel we used it to full advantage.

Two main concepts now pervade all of my thinking about the Soviet Union. The young people

of the Soviet Union feel a profound deep and real loyalty to the state; they are no longer concerned with the psychology and policies of old Russia. These young Soviets are dedicated to their state, and they no longer require the tight state control which characterized the Soviet Union in earlier stages of the regime. The other realization which came upon me after talking to countless numbers of Soviets of all ages, was that the emotional fervor and dedication which was once devoted to religion in old Russia, has now been transferred to the state. This is a powerful feeling of attachment which Americans find difficult to understand. This emotional tie leads to dedication to a government, and a respect for politicians which is almost unknown in America. The Soviets, young and old, have an unflinching belief in the superiority and eventual success of their system.

Quite naturally, the Soviet people held many misconceptions about the United States and its people, just as we in America misunderstand greatly the Soviet way of life. I will note here just a few of the most commonly mistaken ideas on the part of the Soviets to whom we spoke. It is unfortunate that we are so statistic happy in this country, for these statistics are available all over the world, only unfortunately with very little explanation. For instance, we have an unemployment figure of three million, but what the Soviets and others do not realize is that many of these people are not really unemployed. For example, many women choose not to work after they are married, but nevertheless, they still remain an unemployment statistic. The same holds true of people who have seasonal occupations, and fully expect to be unemployed at certain times of the year. The Soviets consider juvenile delinquency to be when a minor commits a major crime or theft, and therefore, when they read our statistics they are horrified by the youth of our country. We, on the other hand, include many petty actions under juvenile delinquency, in fact, the majority of our juvenile crimes are not major ones. Questions on racial discrimination, in particular against Negroes, were perhaps the most frequent questions which we encountered. Many people did not believe that Ginny and Marion (two Negro girls) were citizens of the United States, they doubted their right to vote, and many thought that they were not allowed to attend school. Of course, when people knew very little about the U. S., the one thing they always knew was Little Rock. Ginny and Marion always gave very straightforward answers, but certainly their presence in the Soviet Union in a group such as ours was the strongest advertisement for a few intelligent people's attempt to try to improve what is a deplorable situation in our country. The Soviets always referred to the Western countries as "capitalist countries," which always

made me laugh to myself, because it immediately brought to mind an image of J. P. Morgan, and the "robber barons." They are taught that the worker is exploited, and that his opportunities, if any, are greatly curtailed. The fact that the fathers of several members of our group were workers, made quite an impression on the Soviets. The Soviets knew very little, if anything, about the scholarship opportunities in our country; they were very pleased to discover that most of the Lislers had been or were on scholarships.

The subject of religion, always an interesting one, was particularly so in the Soviet Union. People who condemn the Soviet Union for its atheism, etc., forget, or fail to realize the Soviet concept of religion. The Russian Orthodox Church was so inextricably bound up with the Czar, that when the latter order was extinguished in Russia, the church had to die also. This is not to say that the church does not live in the Soviet Union today, for obviously it does, and to quite an extent; however, the Soviet government frowns on the church (any church) because it divides the people's loyalty between church and state. Also in the building of Communism there is no need or place for a spiritual life. Many Americans who are not a bit religious at home, go to the Soviet Union in a sort of amateur missionary capacity; these people show a total lack of understanding of the Soviet mind. We visited many Orthodox Churches, and also Baptist Churches. Church attendance was high, even though it was mainly older people. The most interesting aspect about religion in connection with the Soviet people was their almost total lack of knowledge about modern religion, or a religion which could appeal to the intellect. Joyce, as a Quaker, Charlie as a Mormon, were able to greatly enlighten and inform the Soviet people. We also stressed that in America, religion was a way of life, and not solely

practised on Sunday. They always asked us if we were "believers"? but it appeared that they had very little concept of what the word meant. We tried to explain that there were countless ways to view God, and that Americans had a very personal conception of God. Of course, Lenin has been, in all essence, deified, and the emotional tie which they feel toward their state and its future can easily be compared to a certain type of religious feeling.

This summer's experience sobered me greatly, and at times I can see no future in co-existence. In order for "true" or "pure" Communism to actually come about, the whole world must eventually adopt this system. Without a revolution, such as the one in 1917, I cannot see how the Western countries could ever adopt such a system. The Soviets really have developed a "Soviet man" who has a wholly different type of consciousness from ours. They are able to produce this type of person because the government is able to exercise complete control in all fields. Increased understanding between the Soviet Union and the Western World must come about through exchanges such as ours, through the learning of the Russian language, and through the abolition of fear which surrounds the opinions and outlooks of both camps. We must read our newspapers with a critical and understanding eye, and try to comprehend that perhaps the Soviet system is right for the people of the Soviet Union. The latter is one thought which is now very much with me. The Soviet people are enjoying more advantages of every kind than they have ever known before, and these advantages are more evenly distributed than they have ever been in the history of Russia. We can only wait and see, after the completion of the seven year plan, and plans which follow it, how long this system will satisfy the Soviet people.

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Student Critic K.O.'s Movie About Angry Young Britisher

by Carol M. Plants '60

Like a defective firecracker, Look Back in Anger, spurted up, sparkled for a few moments, and fizzled out at mid-point. Take any young man, Jimmy Porter, (Richard Burton), add his sallow wife, (Mary Ure), spice with an indignant friend and would-be actress, (Claire Bloom), and the result is a bunch of sour grapes.

Quarrelsome, loudmouthed, and occasionally witty, Porter is a University grad unable to apply his nebulous talents except in the management of a sweet-stall. Blowing a wild trumpet in moments of darkest belligerency, Porter releases disappointment and anger that his verbosity can't express. Away from the pub and dance hall however, he has a better audience in his sullen wife

whom he takes a special delight in making miserable. She finally leaves him after he explodes in a tyrannical outrage directed at her stuffy, middle-class family. Porter hates everything and nearly everybody at the same time; the clearest definition he manages to supply is that "it's pretty dreary living in the American Age, unless, of course, you're an American."

The plot, although meager would be sufficient to create a satisfying drama if it did not advance so spasmodically, while the characterizations remain fixed, no more expanded at the conclusion than at the opening. The drama has no definitive resolution and ends not with a bang but a (conciliatory) whimper.

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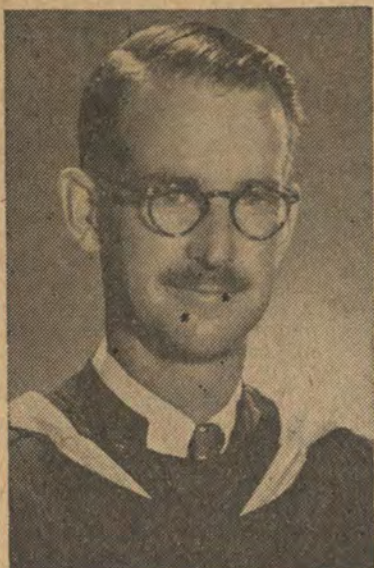
Rev. Wiles Examines Display Of Individuality in Obscurity

The Reverend Gordon P. Wiles, Associate Professor of Religion and Director of Chapel Activities, was the speaker at last Sunday's Vesper service in the college chapel. His subject was *A Student Is Hiding in the College*.

He opened with the story of a Chinese student who was recently discovered in a church abbey. From shame in his studies, this student had hidden from the world for four years. This, he said, was a parable for what could happen in any church or college, for we are all able to hide from ourselves, from reality, and from God. We protect ourselves in our intellectual pursuits and in keeping busy, but basically we want to be found by God. The church is for just such people.

He pointed out from the Scripture reading that, even in the spectacular city of Jerusalem, people would hide in crowds. Once while the disciples marvelled at the architecture and buildings, Jesus singled out a poor widow, hidden in the splendor and masses as significant. She was a plain woman, but in spite of the hardship she showed, she had a deep yet humble faith

in God, and had given two mites which was all she had. He recognized her value as an individual.



MR. WILES

It is this special worth of the individual which is answered, he said, by the Christian gospel in "the incarnation," in which God became "one lowly man." It is "the quality and intention" of our deeds for which we are singled out by God. God sees the best in us, and because He accepts "the offering of our life" we find strength and hope.

The Choir, under the direction of Arthur Quimby, sang two selections for the evening service.

Concert Series

(Continued from Page One)

old and students at the Julliard School of Music.

On January 19, world-famous guitarist Andres Segovia will make his initial appearance in Palmer Auditorium. His sympathetic technique with the classical guitar has been recognized by leading critics, including Robert Coleman, who wrote: "He is unique. He is one of the glories of our time."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Charles Munch, is scheduled on February 16. This appearance will be their 19th at the college. The orchestra, founded in 1881, made a six-week tour to Russia two years ago and performed in Moscow and Leningrad.

The National Symphony Orchestra, led by Howard Mitchell, will also be playing a return engagement when it appears on March 15. This is the last in this year's series, and promises to be a fitting finale for an outstanding schedule.

Announcements of this series have been sent to the incoming Freshmen and annual subscribers, and at this date the series is sold out. Students who wish to purchase tickets for individual performances must wait for series holders to return their tickets. Such cancellations will be available in the Business Manager's Office in Fanning.

Austrian Study Opportunities For Students

More than 1,000 college undergraduate students from U. S. colleges and universities have participated in the study-travel program of the Institute of European Studies since its inauspicious beginnings in 1950. Eighty-five recent arrivals plus seven students who are already in Europe will begin a two semester, fully accredited course of studies at the University of Vienna and participate in two and one half months of travel-study in nine European countries. The entire European School year plan, which includes transportation, room and board, tuition and travel, will cost them \$2,080.00 complete. They will live in Austrian homes, study liberal arts courses at the University of Vienna, and in general steep themselves in European culture at one of the great cultural centers of Europe . . . Vienna, Austria.

Since the first group of twenty-three American students pioneered the first program of the Institute of European Studies in 1950, the Institute has shown steady growth, under the directing hands of Mr. Paul Koutny and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Giese, American directors of the Institute. As a student at St. Thomas College, Paul Koutny was struck by the lack of awareness on the part of American college students of the European heritage of Western civilization which has so profoundly shaped American institutions. He developed a plan whereby American students could go to historic Vienna, study and spend time in a European cultural center, as a part of their formal college schooling in the United States.

Since 1950, I.E.S. has grown both in Vienna and Chicago, where its American offices are located. The Institute, in Vienna, now has its own staff or personnel, a student center, and a working agreement with the University of Vienna whereby all credits the students receive are transferable to their undergraduate degrees. Most of the students spend their junior year of college in the I.E.S. program, then return to graduate with their class from a U. S. college. They come from all parts of the United States and represent all faiths and nationalities. There are no restrictions on participation in the program other than a See "European Studies"—Page 6

New Magazine, Lively Arts, Features Drama, Dance News

A new magazine devoted to the Arts, including the theater, dance, opera and other art forms, is making its bid for college student and faculty recognition. Entitled *The Lively Arts*, its first issue is mainly a preview of several plays scheduled to hit Broadway this fall. Future issues are to include faculty and student participation in seminars of the theater and her companion arts; to offer specially prepared study guides for students who attend suggested performances; and to present post-performance critiques, to be given by the playwright, director and cast members (in the case of the drama). The magazine also offers a Group Seating Plan service to groups of twenty or more at regular box office prices.

In the words of the magazine, "The Lively Arts is pleased to offer its initial issue as a potential link for uniting and securely binding students to the arts, students who have too long borne the stigma of 'lost generation.' The publication would help them move from a sputnik-centered world to active interest and participation in the living arts."

Among the plays previewed are *The Warm Peninsula* starring Julie Harris and Farley Granger, which opens at the Helen Hayes Theater on October 20 after a very successful national road tour, *Moonbirds* starring Wally Cox, a French satirical comedy which comes to the Cort Theater on October 7, *Flowering Cherry*, a British drama starring Eric Portman and Wendy Hiller, opening at the Lyceum Theater on October 21, *Only in America*, the autobiography of Harry Golden starring Nehemiah Persoff which opens at the Cort Theater on November 19, Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*, which opens at the Schubert Theater on November 28, with a seven-star cast headed by Maurice Evans, and *The Great God Brown*, the initial offering of the Phoenix Theater. There were also reviews of the

New York City Ballet season, *Much Ado About Nothing*, with John Gielgud and Margaret Leighton, *A Raisin in the Sun* now starring Ossie Davis and Claudia McNeil, and a list of the features of the new season of the New York City Opera Company.

For further information on, or subscriptions to, what looks to be a promising Arts magazine write Daniel E. Lewitt Associates, 369 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

College Orchestra Program Underway

Mrs. Gordon Wiles, director of the Connecticut College Orchestra, announced recently that the orchestra is in rehearsal and is planning its program for the coming year. The first rehearsal was held on October 7, and Mrs. Wiles stated that positions are open for interested students.

Since its organization three years ago, the orchestra has increased to thirty players, and offers places to those who are familiar with or are interested in ensemble. The final schedule of concerts is not yet available, but plans include works by Tschai-kowsky, Beethoven, Hayden, Greig, Sarasate, and Bela Bartok. The Conn Censu will include announcements of each orchestra concert a few days in advance of the performance.

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(Continued from Page 3)

search project and participated in the research itself. One of my assignments was to trace the Democratic and Republican percentages in State legislatures since 1952. These figures, in addition to information on personalities and issues, gave some indication of the forces behind elections. My knowledge of the United States was broadened by doing research for campaign train.

The seminars which we (my

co-intern from Wellesley and I) had with the key people of the Democratic National Committee were the most broadening and enlightening part of our experiences because we could get a complete picture of the whole committee and how it worked as a unit. We benefited greatly by talking with directors of ten divisions and by having our questions answered.

Through Kathy Rafferty ('58), a secretary to Senator Kennedy, our group was able to have an interview with him. We had the opportunity to ask any question, and we were pleased with the detailed and explicit answers that

he gave. Our seminar took place before the passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill. Senator Kennedy explained his reasoning behind proposed changes regarding blackmail picketing, secondary boycott, and McClelland's "Bill of Rights."

Into ten short weeks we were able to squeeze many and varied experiences: office work, conversations with foreign visitors, interviews with Senators, an evening at the Canadian Embassy, and more. Each new experience enhanced the value of the others, and all together they added up to a wonderful and rewarding summer.

Student Orientation Groups Under Civil Service Programs

The United States Civil Service Commission offers vacation work-study programs for college students with one or more years of academic study. For those students interested in some form of administrative work, these programs are invaluable opportunities to gain experience in governmental activities. Openings are available in almost every department, but principally in the Department of Agriculture.

A trainee is admitted into the program after the passage of a written examination at a grade level consistent with the stage of their academic progress and may be promoted to the various higher trainee grades without further competition or written examination, at such times as they have completed prescribed portions of the combined work and college requirements of the training program.

The examinations, given in New London, include tests of verbal ability and abstract reasoning.

The written tests will require about three hours. Additional time will be required for completion of necessary forms, etc. Total time required in the examining room will be approximately 3½ hours. Applicants will be required to take the written test only once regardless of the number of offices with which they file applications. Applicants who apply by October 13 will be examined on October 31; by November 10, on December 1; by December 15, on January 5, and by January 15, on February 6.

Appointments to these positions will be career-conditioned. First completed year of duty in a career-conditional appointment will be a probationary period. Upon satisfactory completion of the probation period, employees acquire a competitive civil service status. Career-conditional appointments become career appointments when employees have completed three years of substantially continuous service.

Students interested in applying for any of these programs may obtain Form 5000-AB at any post office, by writing the First U. S. Civil Service Region, Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Boston 9, Mass., or United States Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

European Studies

(Continued from Page Five)

C average and approval by their deans of studies. The program is open to students between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

Small colleges in particular have participated in the program, out of a conviction that a year of travel and study abroad for their students would offset some of the built-in provincialism of the small school. Some schools promote the I.E.S. program as a part of their college curriculum, while others hand-pick their top students for participation in the program.

Mr. Clarence Giese, American Director, says, "Living in one particular culture for a long period of time offers students an experience they cannot get in short travel programs. They live in Austrian homes, develop friendships with people of another country, and discover the reasons for cultural differences between nations." Study-tours, which are conducted by faculty members of the University, make it possible for students to discover the cultural heritage of Europe.

Vienna is a unique base for such a program. Apart from the lower cost of living in Austria, which accounts for much of the economy features of the program, Vienna is European to a greater degree and less Americanized than Paris, Rome, Munich, or London. Most of the culture streams of Europe flow through Vienna. It is a world-renowned center of art and music. The University of Vienna enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest centers of learning in Europe.

This past summer, for the third consecutive year, I.E.S. has sent Americans to participate in the Salzburg University Weeks of lectures and seminars. The Salzburg Study Weeks bring together some of the finest professors and lecturers and students from the United States, Great Britain, and Europe to manifest their common Christian view and intellectual efforts. The University of Salzburg, a 330 year old university, is the spiritual center for all of the German-speaking countries.

Future plans of the Institute envision a study program in Rome and eventually in Mexico and Latin America.

With offices in Chicago in the Pure Oil Building, 35 East Wacker Drive, Room 574, the American office is now staffed full-time by Clarence E. Giese and Robert Bosshart. The Chicago office is now accepting applications for the Spring semester which begins in February and costs \$1,395.00 complete.

Mascot Hunt

(Continued from Page One)

"Just use some Hebrew stratagem; And take this tip from L and M; Concealed by day, by night in view; Where Abraham goes passing through." It was, however, necessary to give the sophomores two hints to the clues.

For the sake of the record, it is only fair to report that Liz Hood and Jill Reale, on behalf of the senior class, sent a telegram to Linda with best wishes for fond memories of Mascot Hunt as the Class of 1961 takes its place among the "masked has-beens" of CC history.

Poet's Corner

by Pauline Sweet '61

Little dream-child with chocolate eyes

Blows puffs of dandy lion

And the darts of white down swerve up to the sun,

Circling sun glints off the fragrant hair

of little-girl dreaming and humming haltingly

of wealth and water and pearls,

As she sifts strands of sand through her hands:

But soon,

The deal dandylions are crushed under the pace

of the powerful woman

And her hair is cramped into confining clips,

The sand lies white and worthless in her worldly eyes.

The fuzziness fades and the world has a purpose.

Don't forget to watch out for Daylight Saving Time! Due to begin the last week end in October, when we all set our clocks back one hour. To avoid confusion when the time comes, make a note now and rearrange your mental attitude. At least we gain an hour of sleep.

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